Butland Weekly Slobe.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1876.

The Windham County Reformer is reaponsible for the statement, that In one end of the building owned by Windham county, ought, at once, to be removed from office. The case should be enquired into by the general assembly, and, perhaps, it may be able to devise some method by which this class of officers may be removed.

Governor Tilden must have been extremely gratified with the news from Island yesterday morning. In " Judge Sinnet'a" letter, explaining why the governor made no returns of his income after 1863, he says: "He preferred " in that way to be exempted from the re-" sponsibility of adjudicating on the facts " and the law " growing out of the income tax. The United States court has recognized the difficulty under which the governor labored, and have taken pity on him by deciding that, notwithstanding the payment of the lucome tax as assessed with the fifty per cent. penalty added for de fault in making returns, the court will take upon liself. " the responsibility of adjudicating on the facts and the law", and will compel the payment of the difference between the tax actually paid and that which should have been raid. The district attorney of New York will now, we trust, give Governor Tilden the opportunity of " vindicating " bimself.

The New York Graphic recommends the republicans of Rochester to challenge Dorsheimer's vote on account of an alleged bet York; and says that Davenport and his men are noting the names of those who invest in the election pools, to the and that the democratic majority may be reduced in New York et y. Very good advices, and very commendable practice on the part of "Lattie Johnny," but we are inclined to think that the effect will not be all one way Lieutenaut Governor Dorsheimer, if he has bet at all, has bet with a republican who is equally disfeasebised with him. To pools are bought by comblicars as well a democrats, and John Morriss v is said have made fif y bers, each time with a different repurdican. If the besting law is strictly enforced, the vote in New York city would be, doubtless, considerably redue-d; but with John Morrissry's style of betting, we fear that the republican wetwould be reduced the most, and the demoeratic majority consequently increased. But, of course, this talk about challenging a man for betting is all in your eye.

As there seems to be considerable confe sion relative to the date of the declaration of Vermont's independence, our attention having been called to an alleged error, which it is said we made, we desire to call attention to the exact dates. The Dorset convention met one hudered years age, Monday; the "Covenant or compact," which we published yesterday, was recommended in what Mr. Walton calls "the first constitu-"tion of Vermont," one hundred years ago to-day-Tuesday: a compact was agreed to, September 27, 1776. The Westminster convention assembled January 15, 1777; it was voted, January 16, that the " separate state"; and the declaration was January 17, 1777-and not January 15, and, having adopted a constitution, adjourned July 8, 1777. The convention re sembled December 24, 1777, made some slight alterations in the constitution, or dered an election thereunder on the first Tuesday of March 1778, and adjourned sine die. It wouldn't be a bad idea for the next general assembly to commemorate some of these dates by utilizing them in connection with allowing the people the privilege of revising this centennial constitution.

"BOB" INGERSOLL'S PARENTAGE.

Robert J. Ingersoll-"Bob." Ingersollthe great stump orator, is a Vermonter b parentage, if not by birth. His father was the Rev. John Ingersoll, who was a native of Rupert, but entered Middlebury college from Canton, N. Y., and graduated i 1821, being a classmate of Hon. Silas H. Hodges, Rev. Josiah F. Goodhue of Shore ham, Rev. Henry B. Hooker, and Roswell Harris, the father of Rev. William J. Harris, D. D., late rector of Trinity church, Rutland.

He studied theology with Rev. Josish Hopkins, D. D., of New Haven, and was ordained and installed over the Congrega tional church in Pittsford, December 18 1823. There seems to have been some ob jection to Mr. Ingersoll, as a remonstrance was presented by several members of the church and society against his settlement but the council, "after having long and pa "tiently considered this remonstrance voted to proceed to his examination, onthat being satisfactory, to his settlement He remained in Pittsford only ashor time, requesting a dismissi m. August 21 1826, which was grant-d in the September following. He then preached a year at the Broadway Tabernacie, in N w York cl y supplying the place of Rev. Charles Fin ney; six months in Bellova, New York and, subsequently, for difflerent periods i other parts of New York, in Ohio and Illimois, and, perhaps, elsewhere. He die at the readence of his son, Hon G. C. Ingersoll, at Pcoris, Ill., at the age of seventy years.

He is said to have been a very cloque man, somewhat resembling "Bob" in a yle nod particularly exceled in revivals During his short pastorate in Pittsfore there were two revivals-one in 1824, b which thirty-six were added to the church and another in the win er of 1825-26, resulting in twenty additions to the church It seems a long distance from the father laboring in this way, to the son declaring that "an honest God is the noblest work of man.

RAILROAD TAXATION

Prior to the session of the general assen bly of 1874, the statutes of Vermont were such as rendered it doubtful, at least whether railroads were subject to taxation in this state. At that session, a law was passed by which the listers of the severa towns and cities in the state were instruced to appraise and set in the grand list of their respective towns and cities such real estate situated therein as should be owned or occupied by any railroad corporation. or by any lessee or receiver thereof, and best in every respect.

that such real estate should be subject to the general provisions of the law relative to the assessment and taxation of real estate. The law declared that the road bed and withstanding this, the ultra temperance track of any railway, and all land taken men of the party insisted upon forcing upand used for railroad purposes, should be deemed real estate within the meaning of of state, one of the most pronounced and and in which is situated the jail, a deputy the act, but that no road bed or track sheriff is engaged in the business of relling | should be assessed at a valuation exceeding intericating liquor in violation of the laws. two thousand dollars a mile of the main A sheriff who will appoint, or keep in of- line of the road in such town or city-other fice, such a deputy; or county judges who | real estate belonging to a railroad to be aswill allow county property to be so used, sessed or valued the same as real estate of

any individual. In order that railroads in the process of onstruction, or projects looking to the construction of new lines, might not be discouraged, and that such roads might not teem to be discriminated against, and might have the same favors extended to them as had been extended to the old roads, it was further provided that the real estate of all railreads should be wholly exempt from taxation for a period of ten years from the time "when regular trains for public traffic and accommodation shall have commenced running over the entire length of raid road within this state,"

The law, as a whole, was perfectly fair and just to the railroads. Every argument is in favor of the taxation of railroad property. Not a single valid argument can be duced against the principle of railroad taxation. They receive the protection of the state, and should contribute their share toward its burthers. This is the whole principle of taxation, and it applies as well to railreads as to other corporations or to individuals. The general assembly, in applying the principle, discriminated gainst the people and in favor of the railrailroads were to be taxed only upon a valuation of the greater part of their real state which must necessarily be far below he has made that Tilden will carry New its real value; while they were entirely exempt from taxation for the period of ten years, or double the period for which new nanafacturing establishments were exrepted.

Notwithstanding these discriminations be prople were disposed to accept of the aw, and give it, at least, a fair trial before sking to have the ecorporations placed on a consists with themselves. But, if our er trumor is to be received, these railroad imponies (e.m. ready to give us a practiof dissiration of the old adage, which decores if you give an ell they will take an ach. The taxes which accree, or are supposed to accrue, from the assessment of railroad property, benefit, of course, only the town in which such property is situ- had the election taken place two week ated; and it is reported that the several railroad companies in the state, talling advantage of this fact, have combined, and are endeavoring to futher combine with the towns no benefited, for the purpose of procuring the repeal of the law-the practical effect of which would be, the exemption of all railroad property from tax-

We can hardly believe that the several raffrond corporations in the state can be shortshighted enough to pursue so suicidal a course. There is no reason why they should not bear their full share of the pub lie burthers. The argument used by them, that they are embarrassed with indebtedness, is wholly without force; as it would be equally applicable to all, or nearly all, other sources of taxation in the state-and, if given force, would, to a greater or less extent, do away with taxa-tion. It may be true that they are embarrassed, are losing money; but so are other all his family were dead, and he had been tax-payors-and one should not be exempt- left blind and decrepid with the weight of actually adopted, as we have before stated, ed unless all are. It is only necessary to get the facts before the people, as we beor January 16. The convention to form a lieve, to defeat this scheme of railroad manconstitution assembled at Windsor July 2, agers. The people will insist that the present system have a fair trial, and if any poor, except on matters connected with change is made, it be a change in the interest of the people, not of railroad corpora-

From the time of the nomination of Governor Hayes for the presidency, down to some four weeks ago, it seemed to be conceded, on all hands, that Ohio would elect the republican state ticket, in October, by a reasonably large majority. At about the latter date, it began to be whispered around that the result, in Ohlo, was doubtful, that there was great discontent among the Germans, and that while they were known to be friendly to Governor Hayes and almost an unit for hard money and civil service reform, they were wavering, and rather inlined to vote the democratic ticket. The tide seems to have turned again, and Ohio is now considered reasonably safe by the republicans, while the democracy are fast posing all hopes of any success in that quarter.

The situation in Ohio may afford a seaonable lesson to politicians, and one which they cannot afford to disregard at any time, specially in the year of a presidential lection. If we understand civil service eform, it is simply this, the selection of on political officers without regard to poltics, and simply for their efficiency, capasity and integrity. For a states attorney, or instance, we care not whether he is epublican or democrat, in favor of, or opposed to, railroad taxation, it so be he will take an h most, capable, efficient prose-

sting officer. In selecting one, however, when other stogs are equal, we would not taink of leading one particularly obnoxious to the ople up in some subject outside of the here of his duties. If we were anxious have a certain political party succeed, d that success depended upon the elecon of a states at orney, we would not sect a man so obnoxious to either railroad s anti-ra le ad men, that he could not se ure their vote, and, consequently, would un the risk of a cefeat. In making a section, or nomination, and having a due gard to this matter of availability, we bould show our practical belief in civil ervice reform and, at the same time, exerise that ordinary prudence which fought o characterize every man, whether he be a

olitician or simply a man of business. The republicans of Ohio, in making s emination for secretary of state-the office that heads the ticket-have disregardd this ordinary rule of prudence. The flice is essentially a non political one, but o presidential year, it assumes an extraordinary importance, as his election or deeat seems to indicate the success or defeat of the party whose candidate he is; and, therefore, one of the qualifications for the office is taken to be his politics. No one has any fault to find with the fact that political nominations are made for this or any other non political office-for we all prefer to vote for a man of our own political faith; and, moreover, we have noticed that it is extremely difficult to make men belivee that their party candidate is not the

If the office is non political, so it has nothing to do with the enforcement of prohibitory liquor laws, or Sunday laws. Noton the ticket, as a candidate for secretary ultra temperance men of the state; a pronounced prohibitionist, one who has labored and contributed, in season and out of season, in that direction; a believer in the most stringent kind of Sunday laws; and one who had made himself particularly conspicuous in the temperance crusades for which Ohio has been so notorious.

It may be urged that this is no valid objection to him as a candidate for recretary of state. This is true, but neither was it a sound reason for nominating him; and yet his nomination was urged and forced on that ground. The reason was not urged publicly-but it was one of those "still hunts" which are often more effective than an open canvass. But whether the objection is valid or not, unfortunately the Germans, who hold the balance of power in Ohio, have regarded the nomination as a peculiarly obnoxious one, and at one almed directly at their interests; and they have, consequently, been disposed to resent it, not only by withholding their votes from the republican ticket, but by casting them for his democratic opponent.

It the question of temperance was in any way involved in the Ohio canvass, it would be another thing, and the republicans of other states would have no right to complain; they would have the unquestioned liberty of nominating who they pleasedand getting beat at it, as they did two year ago. Now the canvass is essentially a national one. Ohlo is the home of Governor outs. While individuals are supposed to Hayes, and the country has the right to be taxed on the full value of their property. expect a large majority for the party he represents. The loss of Ohio in October would seriously endanger his election it November, although even democrats concede that the state cannot then be carrie against him. It now seems of but littl onsequence how the state may vote in November-her vote in October, especially if it votes with Indians, will almost, if no plirely, determine the final result.

Notwithstanding the great importance of he election, notwithstanding the party had hundreds of good men to select from; is order to please a faction, the republicans of Ohlo recklessly jeopardized the election of her own son as a president of the United States, by nominating a candidate peculiarly obnoxious to a large portion of he voters, and one whom, it must have beeknown, would provoke their a tive opposi ion. So bitter was this opposition, that ago, Ohio would almost certainly have lected the democratic ticket. But the skies grow brighter day by day. The Ger mans are proving themselves more patrictle than their opponents. They recognize the significance of the national contest, and are showing themselves willing to ignore the merely local question for the broader over avolved in the election of Hayes. As s, although Ohio is, as yet, hardly "out of the woods," we may confidently look for a republican triumph in Ostober by

easonably large majority. An Old Negro Once a Slave. In the Saratoga county poorhouse Samuel Rumples, a negro, who was born i slave of Nicholas Fort, in the district of Halfmoon, in the year 1775. He was freed from his bonds when he was about 50 years old, by an act of the legislature. His home was at Fort's Ferry, in Clifton Park, until years; and finally he came to the Saratoga county house. At one time he had amassed quite a small property, but it had departed with a false friend whom he aided some he Fort family; and he speaks warmly o his old master, as "the hest man he eveseed."

The Chinese Question.

There seems to be solid cause for believ ng that the Chinese influx which recently occasioned such well-founded apprehen sions, has ceased without legislation to check it. There are still some arrivals at San Francisco, but for the last two months the departures were in excess of the arrivals and the steamships find their most profitable passages outward. This change in the current cannot fail to cause a greater demand for white labor in all the Pacific states; and that signifies employment for all who will work there, here and throughout the country. The result will be wel-come to the unemployed; and even those who regret the increased wages following in some departments will offset their sor-row by pleasure in remembering the abso-lute impossibility of incorporating a Chinese population or having it present in any considerable numbers without danger to our political institutions and morals. The stroduction of some of the Chinese sets i be desired, but they can be acquired b few skilled workmen with none of the many risks that accompany the present of tens of thousands of the most dangerous population the world holds.

Over at the Centennial.

Over half a million of people were in attendance at the exhibition last week, an increase of about 50,000 over the previous week.

In machinery hall is a portion of the cy inder of the first steam engine ever used in this country. It was brought from Englan l in 1756.

Although too late to say anything new about the exposition, a few more experiences may not be amiss for those whose family visit is vet in store. We always went early to seize the quictoess and from ness that precede the crowd. The first morning hour of every day for the art col-lection in Memorial ball a d its annex; the next for the man building, studying carefully the remotest and strange to constrict first, like China. Japan, Egypt, Russia, Sweden, Norway: not trying to see everying, but the best things carefully and in detail, and more than once, to fix the impression. Then, when the attention wea-ries, a restful ride around the grounds by the West End railway, or a saunter here and there, after having gained a perfect knowledge by map and the bird's-eye from the observatory of the main building.

so that the sauntering shall not be aimless nor repetitious—Agricultural hall supplementary in its way to plementary in its way to various national exhibitions of the main building, and to be mentally connected with them. The government building, a noble study by itselt—the various departments at Washington systemized and epit-omized for popular education. Machinery hall, a wonderful testimental to human skill and power over material forces, very fascinating in detail. Woman's hall, very suggestive of woman's capacities and of what she has got to learn. Herticultu-ral hall, in itself a thing of beauty, and fitly commanding the most fascinating vis-tus of floral beauty and landscape garden-ing. The special shows, nearly all worthy of special admiration, as testifying to pri-vate or public enterprise, and particularly such splendid outgrowths of state enthusiasm as the combined exhibition of Kansas

(From the New York Tribune,) THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

How to See it in Three Days.

FIRST DAY. Ride around the grounds on the steam railway; then devote the whole day to the main building. As there are 26 different national sections in it, this will give an avrational sections in minutes to each. To some you will do well to devote half an nour or even more, while others will have to be passed over with a hurried glance.

to be passed over with a hurried glance. The most noticeable and characteristic exhibits in each are named below.

United States — Silverware, jewelry, chemica's, furniture, the beak trade pavillon, chandeliers, the pinno pavillons, the marble and slate mantels, and the very extensive display of textile fabries. The educational exhibits in the south and east galleries should also be even. alleries should also be seen.

The toreign countries are mentioned in the order in which they occur in the build-ing beginning at the eastern end, and takng first those on the north side of the mai aisle, and afterward those on the south side. The method of traversing the building should be to enter each section from the main siele and return to the siste be-fore going to the next section. This will eserve the unity of the impression made cach national display. Exceptions will course, have to be made in the cases of e few sections which do not abut upo

his chief artery of communication.

Mexico—Most noticeable are the immense casting of silver, the articles of Mexon onyx, and the leather and woven Netherlands—See the engineering exhib

and the East Iodia coriosities. Brazil-Notice the feather flowers and ectle jewelry; take a glacee at the photo-rapha and the furniture. Belgium—See the court of laces and the chool-house (both will be found at som listance tuck from the main aisle.) N ice in the sisle the great pulpit of carve

Switzerland — Watches, lace curialisa mbroideries, and carved wood-work are e pest exhibits, -Half an hour should be spent

tapestries, silks, Limoges coamel, laces, ladies' dresses, and the multitude of fancy articles. Fee also the church images and

decreations,
Englan i—This department also require
much time. The silverware, porcelain
Doulton wave, ornamental tiles, furniture and the product of the royal school of peculiowork are the best worth notice. India—The carved furniture, jewelry

India—The carved forniture, jewelry, the tissues of nik and linen shawls, and embroderies are admirable.

Canada—No special objects. A walk through the section will reveal a remarkable variety of excellent manufactures, resembing closely those of the United States Minor British Colonies—Beginning with Jamaics, which fronts on the central wild, here excludes a line back to the hese exhibits extend in a line back to the rall. A gluces should be taken at each. The Australian Group—It includes Vic. ria New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, New Z-alend and Ta-mania; a de tegerher, but each has a separate cour While there is a marked similarity, each

olony has objects of special interest, and ach court should be visited. Sweden-Here the contumed pensant fig ares, the porcelain, the furs, and the ironire most worthy of attention. Norway—See the filigree jewelry, the gures of Laplanders, and the picture-squ-

Italy-Carved woodwork, mosaics, cor als, je veiry, and photographs.

Argentine Republic—Not particularly interesting. See the minerals, the vicum shawls, and the trunk that can be converted into a bed, hotel table, etc. Peru-(back of the Argentine Republic

The Azec skulls and articles from ac ient tombs are alone worth seeing. Orange Free State—(still further back, -Diamonds and ostrich feathers, Chili—Not much besides minerals,

China-Porcelain and wonderful cars ings in wood and ivory. Do not miss the carved bedstead. Japan-Give as much time as you car pare to this section. The bronzes, porning, lacquered work, and embroidere as are inimitable

Denmark—Stop only to see the beautiful nitations of Etuscan and Egyptian pottery n the first alcove.
Tuois-(back of Denmark)-Notice the inlaid arms, jewelry, engraved silverware and rich gold-thread embroideries.

Sandwich Islands—(next the wall)—Queen Emma's feather cloak, wooder

owls, and native emaments and utensil Egypt-The gorgoous embroideries, th surious Arabic engraved brass sulvers, the

ets may be seen in a few minutes. Turkey-The finest sights are embre deries in silk, linen and woolen, pipes, corious pottery, old arms, and attar of rose Portugal—(back of Turkey)—Here the seculiar pottery, the filigree jewelry and the fine carvings in wood for architectura ornaments are best worth seeing.

Spain—Examine the emblematic field to the Spanish court; also, the mural tiles

carved sideboards, pottery, silver, and the large show of textile fabrics.

Russia—one of the most interesting rec ns. See the silverware, the malschi I lapus-lazuli objects, the cloths of go

and silver, and the furs.

Austrean-Hungary—Here the Bohemian glass, the Viennese work in gilt, bronze leather, meerschaum and amber, the gar net jewelry, and the Hungarian opals sho Germany-The Berlin porcelain, the col

estive book exhibit, and the pianes a est features.

Visit first the show and leather building There is a good deal of sameness here, be the display gives, by its extent, a strong impression of the importance of this indu The shoemsking machinery is veresting. Go next to the Machiner Three broad avenues run the who length of this huge structure, and by traversing each slowly and diverging from those on the south side into the hydraulic an nex, a good general idea will be gained the largest collection of machines in moti-the world has ever had an opportunity eing. The following manufacturing pesses carried on every day will be four worth a opidag a few minutes to inspec caving silks, woolens, carpets, stocki book marks, etc., printing, lithographin paper making, scroll sawing, barrel ma ng, glass engraving, chocolate and can making, type casting, type writing, making gutta perchashases, tobacco making, watch making, rock drilling, and many other coperations. From Machinery halt the values should walk rapid. or should walk rapidly past the building particularly the glass factory and the Count, Japanese, English, and Spanish hull ogs, entering the latter for a few minute way. The Government building, the Wo-man's pavillins, and the Horticultural hall will finish the day's work.

TRIED DAY. Divide the day between the Art Galleries and Agricultural hall. In Memorial hall see the Castellan collection and the English gallery pret'y thoroughly; look at Makart's Catherine Cornoro in the Austrain gallery; pa-a rapidly through the French, German Swedish, and American collections, not for-getting however, to notice in the former the Gibelia tapestry; see the Spanish and Russian pictures with more care, and do not overlook the Mossics sent by the Pope, and a few really good Norwegian land-scapes. Then pass to the annex, where there are acres of mediocrity, with here and here a good canvass. The Dutch and Belgian collections are perhaps the best, but there are some American and French pictures that ought not to be missed Italian marbles will be found pretty and at-Italian marbles will be found pretty and attractive. Take, if possible, a half hour for the Photographic hall, where there are admirable displays by English, French, Australian, German, Russian Austrian, Swedish, and American photographers.

In Agricultural hall see first in succession the various foreign sections. English

amine the most interesting exhibits. The Aquaria should not be forgotten and a lit-tle time should be devoted to the Brewers' ilding near the hall.

Crimes and Casualties.

An unknown man was found dead in the ice box on top of a Davis's refrigerator car at Simcoe, Ontario, in an advance: stage of decomposition, and brought through to Clifton. He had probably con cealed himself in the box to steal a ride. and the lid becoming fastened down, sufocated him.

Frank H. Coolidge, 17 years old, deliberately killed thimself at East Hartford, Conn., Saturday evening, by shooting him self through the heart. He left a note stating that he was tired of life. His father and mother had gone to Hartford. and left him to take care of his younge prothers and sisters, and in his note he tol parents not to worry about the chiltheir train coming.

Henry Schneider, about 21 years of age, who resides at Newport, Ky., visited the esidence of Mr. Klotzback the other even ng for the purpose of calling on his daugh ter, where he remained until after twelve clock, and the young lady told him it was ime for him to depart. He told her he would not do it, and would die if he at-empted it. He then seated himself on the sofa, and in a few minutes was a corpse. The jury rendered a verdict of death from eart disease. He attempted suicide some ime since by shooting himself. The ball attend the left breast, has never been exricated, and it is supposed he died from

The New York Hernlif's Boston corre spondent charges Coroner John W. Faye, M. D., of that city, with stealing a new! ora child of a woman in a hospital. I come that a California couple visiting Boston were in sad need of a baby, an ap parent offspring of their own, in order t recure the full title to an immense property, which was to follow if there was a sue of their marriage within a certain posified time. The matter of obtaining pecifications. The matter of obtaining this apparent heir was intrusted to Coroner Faye, and under the probable stimulout of a handsome reward he did not hesitate to commit a crime. No action has been taken gain at the guilty persons.

A curious story is told by Mrs. Frances Vordsworth, one of the survivors of the wreck of the ship Strathmore. She was they were east, when she saw a woman's face and head appear. It was a beautiful face-pale complexion and dark eyes, with akerchief tied over the head and under the chin. It smi'el kindly on her, and slowly adel away. She spoke of it to her son, ad he mentioned it to some of their comnions; but the most striking part of the ory is that the gentle young wife of the merican captain who took them from the island and saved them—who was on her hasband's ship—had the face of the vision, even to the kershief fied under the chin.

General News.

One hundred and fifty children of Irish parentage were withdrawn from the pubie school in Bayonne, N. J., recently, by order of Father Killeen, the priest of the Roman Catholic church at Bergen Point, who opposed the system of Catholic parents permitting their children to attend a public school. A parochial school has been established, which the children will attend,

At Fassville, Cal., liverold Mr. Foss, a noted stage driver of the Pacific coast. He has retired from business, having grown rich, and now keeps a refreshment saloon on the stage road. He has a collection of whips, given him by different associations and friends, hanging on racks in his hall as trophies. One of them, given him by the late Mr. Ralstoe, is valued at \$10,000, and is mounted with gold and richly set with jewels.

spending a night with a relative, said he was unable to sleep because he repeatedly the morning, promising to forward a box of tea, which, however, did not arrive. A day or two ago, however, the friend re-ceived a letter from Dixon, at Bellevue pospital, saying that on the evening be reached New York, and as he was stepping from a friend's door, a stranger knocked him down and gave him a cut in the throat six inches long.

At the congress representing the Ameri can forest council, in recent session at Philadelphia, thesecretary read an instructive paper setting forth the advantages of forest growing from a money-making point of view. He referred to the constantly increasing demand for timber. As illustra tions, it is estimated that the several railways of the country expend annually for wood to be used for buildings, repairs, cars, etc., \$38,000,000, and that the lacomotives of the United States consume annually for fuel wood to the value of \$56,000,000. The 20,000,000,000 matches made each year the United States require 230,000 feet of the best pine lumber. At least 1,500 cords of wood were used to burn the 2,809,882, 000 bricks which the census of 1870 gives as the number made in that year. Between 1850 and 1860 30,000,000 acres of forest covered land were cleared in the United states for agricultural purposes, other facts could be adduced showl other facts could be adduced showing the enormous consumption of forest tree Wood must soon increase in price in precortion to other products of the ulture as a utilitarian pursuit quite a nuch could be urged on the ground of its civilizing influences.

The strangest enterprise next to the Brooklyn bridge, blasting Hell Gate, and nel, so it can be available to-day. tunneling the Hudson river, is laving a pipe from the oil regions to the seaboard. Yet this latter scheme is already a contract. The pipe is to be isp welded tubing, four inches in diameter, and is to run the immense distance of 278 miles. The pipe and the driving engine to keep the all in metion will cost from \$1,200,000 to \$1,500,-000. The course of the pipe is to be right over the natural surface of the country, 21 feet under ground, and near the populous places, so that it can be watched and mended. Oil now costs \$3.85 a barrel at There is a margin of \$2.45 a barrel The pipe can carry 6,000 barrels a day at a cost 15 cents a barrel; the railways cannot baul it to the reaboard under 40 cents a barrel. Low prices prevailed for a long time and discouraged production, but as the suoply was exhausted the rates rose, and 28,000 barrels a day are now pumped from the ground, while the market would warrant the production of 40,000 barrels. Mr. Hrupt, long engineer of the Pennsylvania callend has given bits independ for this railroad, has given his judgment for this enterprise and made the surveys and esti-mates. Pumps will be stationed at long intervals along the tube to drive the oil, and one pump now exists which with drives a column of oil 28 miles.

Another case of mysterious disappear ance is recorded. Mrs. L. Buzzell, wife of Luke Buzzell, a prominent citizen of St. Johnsbury, has been missing since Satur-In Agricultural hall see first in succession the various foreign sections—English, French. Japanese, Dutch, Venezuelan, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Russian, Spanish, Portugese, Canadian, Italian, and Liberian. During the remainder of the time at your disposal walk through the lailes in the American department and ex-

Mysterious Disappearance.

(From the Toledo Blade.)

NASBY. Mr. Nashy has Some Trouble with his Flock On the Questions of Reform, etc., which he Settles in his Usual Way.

CONFEDERIT X. ROADS Wich is in the State by Kentucky, Sept. 16th, 1876. It takes a great deal of wear and tear to be a leedin democrat, more than I feel I kin stand, at my time of life, pertikelerly ez Bascem is watrin his likker more and more every day. On insuffishent sustenance it's impossible to watch all the pints and keep all the sheep safely in the fold. I'm longin for the eleckshun and inorgerashen uv that great reformer. Tilden, so that in the postoffis I kin enjoy the froots uv my labor, and by gittin my likker by the gallon, in-sted uv in desultory and infrekent drinks, I kin be shoor of both quality and quantity.

My last trouble wux my wust, and it ook me an entire day to get it straitened. Pollock and Joe Bigler had got hold of a Noo York democratic paper, one which I hed been quotin as authority, and went from one bar-room to another and red it to every dimekrat in the village. They even penetrated Bascom's and before I got in hed diffoosed ther pisen in that sakred precint. t contained long articles showin that Tilsole and body, not only to hard money, and imejit resumpshen, but that he wuz a re-former uv the reforminist kind, gon so far as to pledge hisself never to pay a dollar uv southern war-claims, never to re-establish nigger servitood, in any form, and never to appint to offis any but them ex wuz fittid

or it, and sich ez wooden't steel. They did this while I wuz out organizm a hundred democrats to go over into Inje any to vote in the interest uv reform in October. When I returned there wuz trouble. I

wuz surrounded by a hundred indignant dimocrats demanding uv me wat I wuz goin "I am for reform," sed Deckin Pogram, ut I am goin to be paid for them sweet distoes, and them fence rails wich fedrel

"I am for reform," sed Capt. McPelter but I want pay for them horses wich John at for fedrel invaders, wich makes the

overnment cleerly responsible for them?"
"I am for reform," sel Issaker Gavitt,
"but wat is reform to me of I can't be colector my this deestrick? Shakin uv em off I smiled a sad and pen-sive smile at ther child-like is nosense, and

mountin a stump, addressed em.
"My filends," I remarkt, "does water
ever git higher than its fountin-hed? Is a christian ever better than the ten comman ments? (Then I had to explain to am wat the ten commandments waz.) Did you sitting by a fire in the island upon which ever know a party to rise above the sours uv its strength? It's all very well for this vile sheet in No. York to talk about hard money there, for the bloatid bond is likers of the dimocrisy there want it, but do we? Not any. We want paper and lots uv it, and we're a goin to he vit. Wat kin the east do about responds? Hev the democ-risy any strength there? Just enull to hold he post-offices in case the dimocrisy elect a president. But who elects the dimocratic president? We uv Kentucky, uv Virginny, uv Maryland, nn'i uv Georgy. Mas-suchoo-its wants hard money, but is our be-loved Tilden going back on Kentucky where he hez frends for the sake uv Massachoosits, where he bezu't a corporal's

> "And speekin uv the payment uv the claims of Deekin Pogram and Capt. M Peler. How is the government agoin to reose it? Bin't we the dimocratic partywe and sich ez we from the southern states? Will there be a member uv congres electid in the south whose constityocents didn't lose fence rales, and mules and sweat potatoes? Ah. my frends, when Sherman swept to the sea, he didn't realize wat a debt he wuz a pilin up wich his very soljers. will hev to pay, when we reformers git con-trol agin. Possibly hed them soljers knowd that they'd hev to pay for them sweet potatoes, with the costs uv collection, they woodent hev gobbled so many uv em. Our representatives will be safe on this queson, and ez the northern reform dimocrats will git their whack in, they will be satis-fied uv the justis uv the claims. Wat else hev we to consider in the matter?

"And ez to the offises, wher [does Samvooel Tuden git his support from in his own state? Is it out in Delaware county, where the people make much of skool-houses and churches and sich, them twin destroyers uv dimocrisy? No! Baxter street and sich is his strength. Is John Morrisey and John dreamed that he had cut a man's throat from ear to ear. He left for New York in Hev they experienced a change uv heart? Her they got so good in ther matoor yeer that they won't take an offla, or see that ther frends hev em? Is Tilden a goin to take his tone from Delaware county, or

from the cities where he gits his majori-"Oh, ye uv little faith! I am ashamed Don't trouble about the spoils til on see the thieves opposin uv hi ne and repent. I ought to wash my hands uv you, but I will stay and leed you awhile yit. Go home and be content with wat your leaders are a doin. The dimo-

rat wich asks questions is lost."

And the Deckin and I went into Basome's, and after takin a drink or two, and ntin Bob Ingersoll's infidelity, separa-The Deckin forgot to pay for the likker, and left it to be charged to me. Bas com stopped in the middle uv a denunsia-tion uv the republikins for hevin on the stump sich an impious wretch ez Ingersoll, o remark that takin likker and gettin out without payin for it waz a d—d outrage, think everything is right here now. We I think everything is right here now. our strength like the eagles PETROLEUM V. NASAY, Reformer.

The Hell Gate Explosion-

NEW YORK, Sept. 25. The great blast vesterd wat Hell Guate was fired by the hand of Gen. Newton's little daughter, aged two years and four months. The child pressed a telegraphic key, thus connecting the electric circuit and sending a spark to the explosives beneat the water. Soundings were taken last evening near the shore. Where but one fathom existed before the blast, four are now found. The government vessels were busy sounding and buoying the chan-

Pilot Cammissioner Blant was inter viewed to-day regarding the results of the exploring, and stated that over two hundred feet of the shore line had been swept away, thus adding more width for the current to move ; the triangular shelf has been destroyed for over 350 feet, thereby dimin ishing the velocity of the current by increasing its width. The present channel is about six hundred fort wide. General Newton proposes to clear away the flood rock, which will widen the channel to he wells and sells for \$6 30 in New York. twelve hundred feet. The blowing up of Hailett's Point had mereased the deep water over Countess reef to twenty-four feet at low tide, so as to permit the passage of the largest vessel which now goes over the bar. The water on diamond ref is now only nineteen feet deep, but it is prosed to blow this away lepth of twenty-four feet at this point.

An Aeronaut's Awful Fall CINCINNATI, Sept 25.

George Winthrop made an ascension in hot-air balloon at Paxton, Ill., Saturday, and at an aftitude of 500 feet the balloon burst with a loud report and began to de scend rapidly. The wreck formed a parachute and checked the rapidity of the descent for a short time, but when some three hundred feet high a col'apse occurred. The man shot rapidly earthward, the fall driving his legs into the ground up to his knees. His forehead was cut open, and his nose broken by the basket falling upon him. His back is badly hurt, and it is thought he suffered severe internal injuries which will prove fatal. He was alive at

FARM AND GARDEN

The Cheddar Method.

Mr. John Oliver, of Derbyshire, Eng-And, who has been visiting Herkimer and Oneida counties, says he thinks as good cheddar cheese can be made in this coun-try as in England. He managed a factory in Derbyshire, England, last year, making his cheese on the cheddar plan, and selling it at a greatly advanced price over that made on the American plan, and he has proposed to test his views by making a few cheddar choese at our factories in Her-kimer county, and thus by forwarding the kimer county, and thus by forwarding the goods to England in connection with the best cheese made on the American plan, at the same factory, allow the difference, if any, to be determined in the English mar-kets. He kindly furnished us with notes upon cheddar cheese making at factories, from which we make up the following projets.

The night's milk is delivered and put in vats—about half the quantity in each that will be required for it when set for coaguation. Then set the agitator at work and turn on cold water around the milk, coo ing it down during the night to between 60 and 70 deg. Farenbeit, according to the state of the atmosphere. The aim of the maker should be to regulate the cooling by the indications of the thermometer used for giving the heat of the air in the man-ufacturing roam. It the latter shows a high temperature, cool the milk to a lower temperature; if low, cool the milk less, naing less water, or using it a shorter time. In the morning delivery the rakes (agitator) should not be removed from any yat until the whole quantity of milk for that vat is in it. The mixture of morning's and night's milk may be left—if time is not a matter of consequence—for a longer stir-ring with the agitator, exposing it to the air. It is clear that to rob the milk of an air. It is clear that to rob the milk of animal heat and odor by exposure to the air is necessary or accessory to the production of a fine flavor in cheese. If it be practicable, let the milk both of morning and evening be carried from a weighing-can on an elevation of 8 to 10 feet and allowed to fall a distance of 4 or 5 feet into the vat through a strainer. If this latter be done, the former suggestion need not be carried he former suggestion need not be carried ut. Now remove the signator and hes he whole mass to from 78 to 82 deg. F. his also being regulated by temperature nanufacturing room, stirring the milk a the time with a breaker, not violently, bu sufficiently to expose it to air and preven ream rising. Rennet is now added, and in the use

ennet the golden mean should be obtained neither too much heat and not enough

enet, nor too much reanet and not so ice at hest, the action of each telng total different in character. Sour whey is al sided—this depending upon the state of the atmosphere and season of the year, less being used in summer than in spring ate autumn, as acidity originated by using sou whey is developed more rapidly by her than in cold weather, though more applied than in cold weather, though more applied heat will not produce in the milk the same change as sour whey. The amount used ranges from one quart to two or three gallons for every five hundred gallons of milk under different circumstances. No general role can be given. In cold weather it is well to cover the vata at this point with cloths, to assist the cosquistion, though the cloths should not be thick or very close it twenty in order that the air may have fair texture, in order that the air may have for access to the milk, the cloth acting like respirator. The windows should be closes if near the milk and no heavy draft of al-be admitted at this stage, nor, unless in summer, should they be opened again unt the commencement of the cooling. The room should be ventilated louvres near the ceiling and as far remove from the milk as possible, the aim being to preserve the air fresh and cool without per mitting it to influence by retarding the developing process in the manufacture. At the expiration of frem 45 to 60 minutes the curd should be formed and fit to operate upon. The cheddar knife is now used, differs from the American knife, there b ing but two blades set six inches apart. The curd is cut across in square checks of six inches each way, and no lonizontal knife used. The skimming dish, which re now comes into use. With it the blocks of curd are turned over very slowly, causing them to split into small pieces and cutting as little as possible. The use of this instrument and the breaker must be learned by practice and oral instruction. After gring over the whole vattwo or three times, and the state of the st gradually increasing in speed, the skim-ming dish is laid aside and the cheddar breaker is brought into use. This is a shovel-shaped implement, with a long hanof the shovel being of wire, passing thr a light frame of steel with sharp edges. The breaker is held at first in a slanting position and worked slowly about, careful to keep it under the surface for some time after starting and gradually increasing the speed according to the state of the curd. If the curd is getting too hard, the motion of the breakers should be quick-er, but if there should appear a danger of white whey, its action should be slow-The old rule-a reliable one for the pre

vention of white whey—is that the cheese-maker should be able to see the reflection of his figure in the whey;—as long as such is the case there need be no fear of a white whey. After breaking the curd down to the size of large peas, the steam is applied and scalding commences, the breaker now being turned over to scour the bottom of the vat and prevent the cord from sinking. The heat should be gradually applied, and at the close of the process be of from 95 deg. to 100 deg. F., this being regulated by the state of the curd and atmosphere in summer. The scalding need not be so high as in the colder scason, as the after stirring. being prolonged, completely separates the whey, and if a greater heat was given to the mass, the acidity would develop too rapidly when the curd is piled. The after stirring is for the complete separation of the whey, and is continued until the curd feels "shotty" or powdery, and when rub-bed between the fingers does not adhere, but rubs spart in small particles and feels dry. It must also have no free cream. If there is any, under ordinary circumstances it will come out on rubbing or squeezing it, and a little more stirring must be given.
When stirred sufficiently, it then is allowed
to sink to the bettom of the vat under the
whey and scidity for half an hour. Then
the whey is drawn by a siphon and the curd piled in a mass at the top, or upper end of the vat. On cold days it must be covered, to assist in keeping in the heat and in de-veloping the accidity, but if fairly warm, it is much better without. After lying for about a quarter of an hour the mass is cut into two or three large blocks and turned over, in order that it may drain further and allow the upper and more exposed portions to acidify also. When the acidity is sufficiently developed, which is entirely a matter of judgment and experience, cooling being being

The curds are now torn or cut in large lumps, and laid on the botton of the vat to drain. After a short time, when the out-side of the curds is getting dry, they are torn in halves and spread again. Soon af-ter they are put on the drying boards, which are arranged on the tops of the vats and torn in smaller pieces at short inter-vals until the sheets of curd are about six or seven tuches square over the surface, and an inch or so thick. When a fine brown tinge comes on the curd, and it is dry enough, it must be ground in a mill, and alted at the rate of one pound of salt to fifty-six gallons of milk or pounds of card, and put to press. Here it remains until the following morning, when it is lawdaged and returned to press and remains under pressure until the second morning, when it is taken out, ironed over the surface with a hot iron and sent to the curing room to cure. It will take about six weeks with a fair temperature (70 deg. F.) to cure. Iron-ing cheese has its own peculiar virtues; it makes it "fly-proof," hardens the rind slightly, and yet leaves the rind free to per-spire, which is an important requisite in

ing begins.

Mr. Oliver has been testing the cheddar process as above described at some Herki-mer county factories. He says the milk of Herkimer contains more solid elements than that of Derbyshire, and that he is enabled to make a larger proportion of curd from a given number of gallons than he can from English milk. He reports that he

is able to work the cheddar system here to his satisfaction, and he believes the cheese made on this system will command a much larger price in England than that made larger prices in England than that mafter the usual American plan.—Mos

Political.

Gov. Hendricks appears in a new role, that of a bumorist. He is saving that the Vermont and Maine elections were democratic victories. A few more such, and where would be be?

George William Curtis made a good point at Concord Saturday when he said said that the nomination of Charles Francis Adams was designed "for export trade and not for home consumption.

Now that Mr. Blaine is getting so many certificates of good character, the testimony of Hen. Charles W. Willard, one of the ablest and purest congressmen Vermont ever had, is spropos. "I could not have supported Mr. Blaine under any gircumstances," ravs Mr. Willard to a Boston Post representative recently. "While I was in congress with him, he was always hand in glove with the worst railroad lobbyists in the country, and the testimony recently brought out against him only con firms what had long been more than the suspicion of the best men of his own suspicion of the best men of party."-Springfield Republican.

Vermont Notes.

There are about 750 miles of railroad in Vermont.

The grand jury of Washington county are still in session at Montpeller. The annual inspection and parade of the

Burlington fire department will occur Sept. Typhold fever is quite prevalent in Woodstock and vicinity, but very seldom

fatal. The Et. Albana rolling mill has closed down again and many of its employes have

left town. Rev. O. G. Wheeler has been pastor of

the Congregational church in South Hero since 1840. The late Bishop Janes received the degree of M. D. at the University of Ver-

mont in 1842. The people of Fairfield have contributed the sum of \$46.10 to the Orphans' home in Burlington.

The new crop of potatoes is selling at 50 cents per bushel by the car-load; 55 and 60 cents for small quantities.

The annual game of foots in between the sophomores and freshmen of the University of Vermont will occur Wednesday afternoon. The Vermont Gazette, democratic organ

Messrs, Baker & Cochran, two enterprising printers of Bennington. Michael Mulqueen, a prominent democratic leader of Burlington, died Monday evening. He had held the office of city as-

f Bennington county, has been sold to

easor for several years. At the Orleans county court, in Irasburg, last week, twenty-five parties plead guilty to violating the liquor law, and were

fined from \$25 to \$80 each. The Washington county fair opened at Montpelier Tuesday. The entries are quite large, and indicate a good exhibition. The trotting comes off on Wednesday.

Henry H. Goodsell of Isle La Motte bas been adjudged a bankrupt, and his creditors will meet October 6, to prove their lebts and choose one or more assignees. The Vermont Central railroad company

pay Delia Harris of Milton \$5,000, in settlement of a sult brought by her for injurics received on the platform of one of their CRIS. The Connecticut river is rarely seen so low as this season. In some instances

low as Brattleboro a man waded across without difficulty. A party sounded Caspian lake at Greensboro, Orleans county, last week, finding 141 feet to be the greatest depth, contrary

to the mythical stories of no bottom to be found in some localities. The Dog River Vailey fair, held last week at Northfield, was an entire success. The receipts were sufficient to pay all ex-

penses and past indebtedness, leaving the society in excellent shape. The land case of Cochran vs. Elhot, both of Northfield, tried in the Washington county court last week, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. The controversy was over a line involving land worth \$100

The costs of the trial will not be less than \$500. The grand jury in Franklin county completed their business Monday evening, and were discharged. Of the twenty-eight criminal cases that came before them they found twenty-two true bills. Tatro was ndicted for murder, and indictments were found against the Richford duelist. It is not thought that Tatro will be tried at this

Fact and Fancies.

term of court.

"Unmodifiablenese" is one of George Solitude is well enough until you want to orrow something.

The tobacco dealers' welcome to the jolly

tar-"Pipe all hands ! A new Parisian hotel will have a mantel piece worth fifty thousand dollars "Is rare beef dangerous?" asks an exchange. Not unless you are in the society of an infuriated bull when egress is out of

be question. To a person of weak nerves there is nothng more dreadful than the spectacle of a rd-headed woman attempting to blow down powder horn. The song of "The Star Spangled Ban-

ner" was first set in type by Mr. S. S. Sands, editor of the American Farmer, who is still living in Baltimore. It is the sbrewd remark of a close oberver that women do not want equal rights

salf so much as they want more room in the street cars. - Brooklyn Argus. Mathematically considered, the man who

comes home from a day's fishing without any fish may be put down, we suppose, as an obtase angler.—Commercial Advertiser. In a little Breton church the beadle takes up the collection with a plate in one hand and a snuff box in the other, from which

he gives a pinch to every one who contributes to the poor fund. Discussion between a wise child and it Aberdonian tutor—'That star you see up there is bigger that this world." "No, it isn't." "Yes it is "Then why doesn't it keep the rain off."

Mummies as a drug in the market at New York. A collection from Peru was put up by a cition, the other day, and the best specific brought only \$11, while small one were sold for fifty cents apiece.

Progressing.

The completion of the Vermont division